

FIG. 1

POWER

The graph displays the power consumption over time. The power starts at 0 W, rises to a peak of approximately 110 W at 0.4 s, then decays to about 20 W by 1 s, and continues with low-level noise around 10 W until 3.7 s, where it drops to 0 W.

Time (s)	Power (W)
0.0	0
0.4	110
1.0	20
2.0	10
3.7	0

FIGURE 2(a)

IMPEDANCE

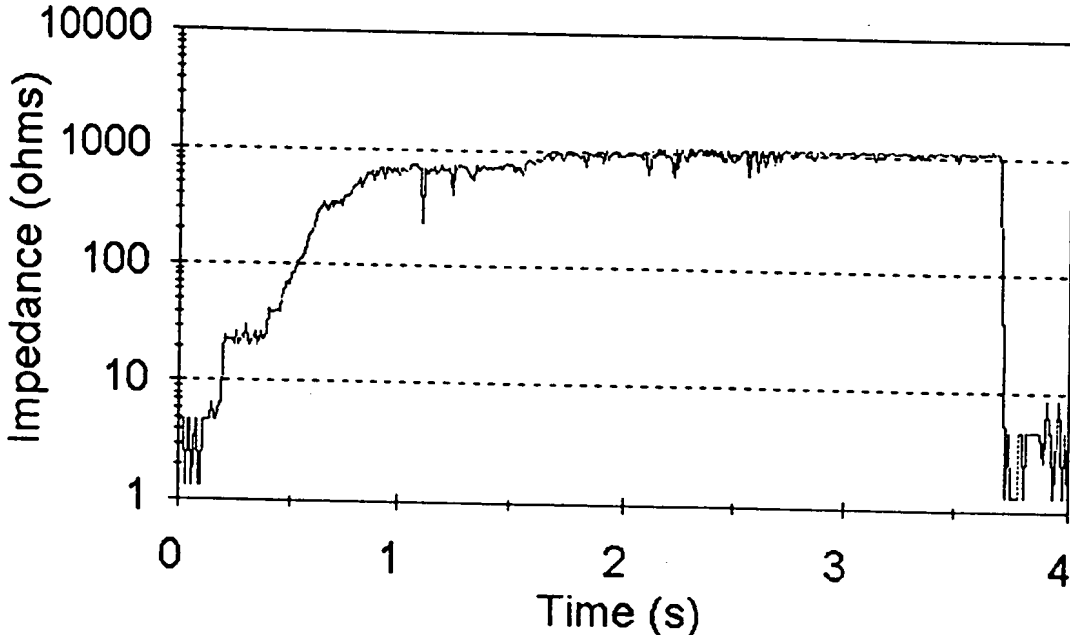


FIGURE 2(b)

CONFIDENTIAL

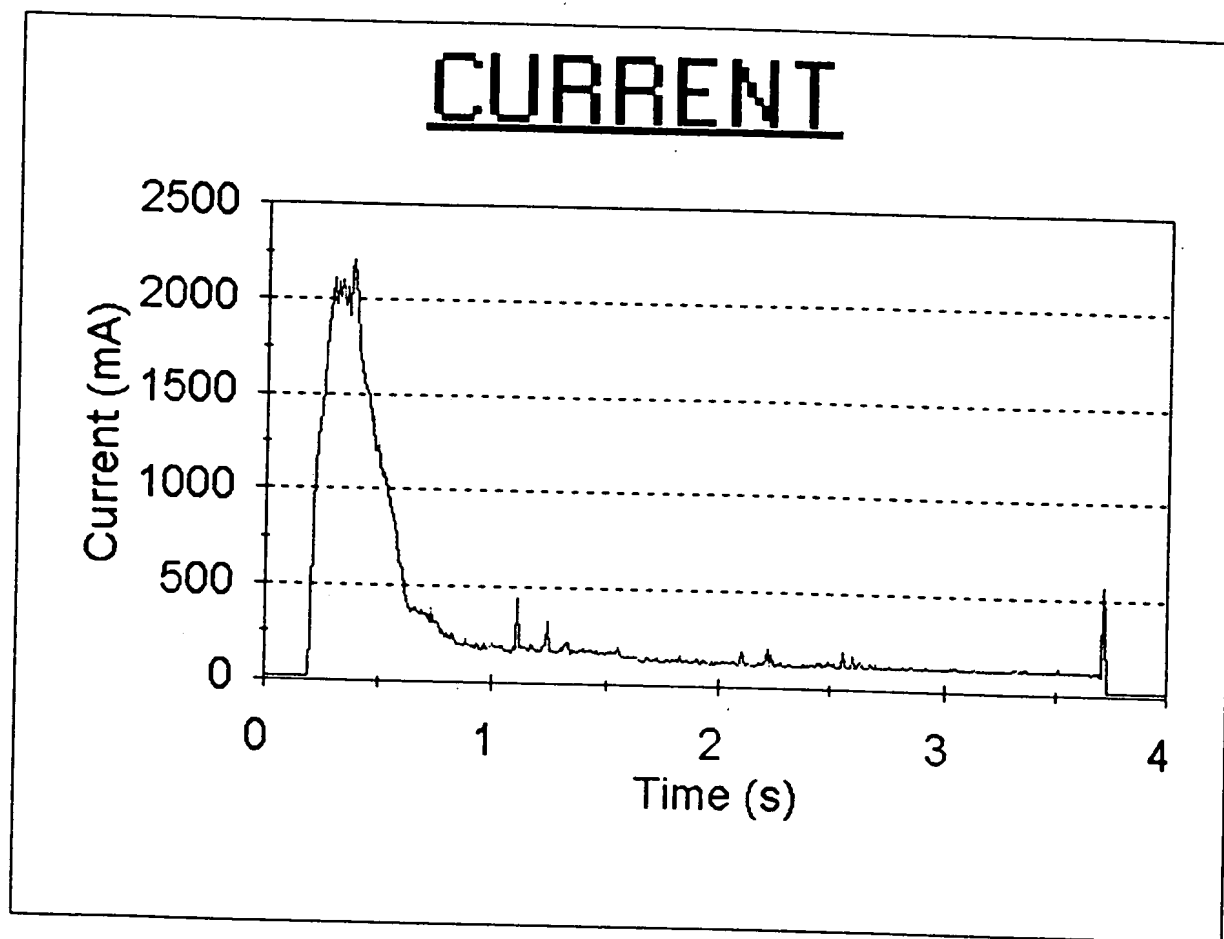


FIGURE 2(c)

VOLTAGE

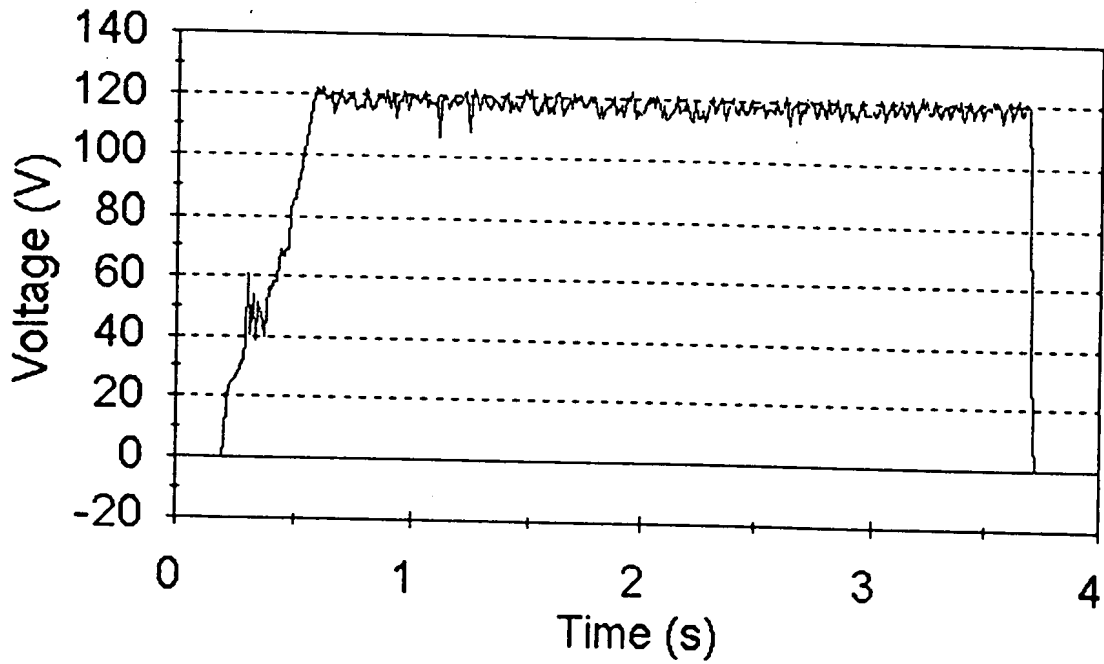


FIGURE 2(d)

POWER

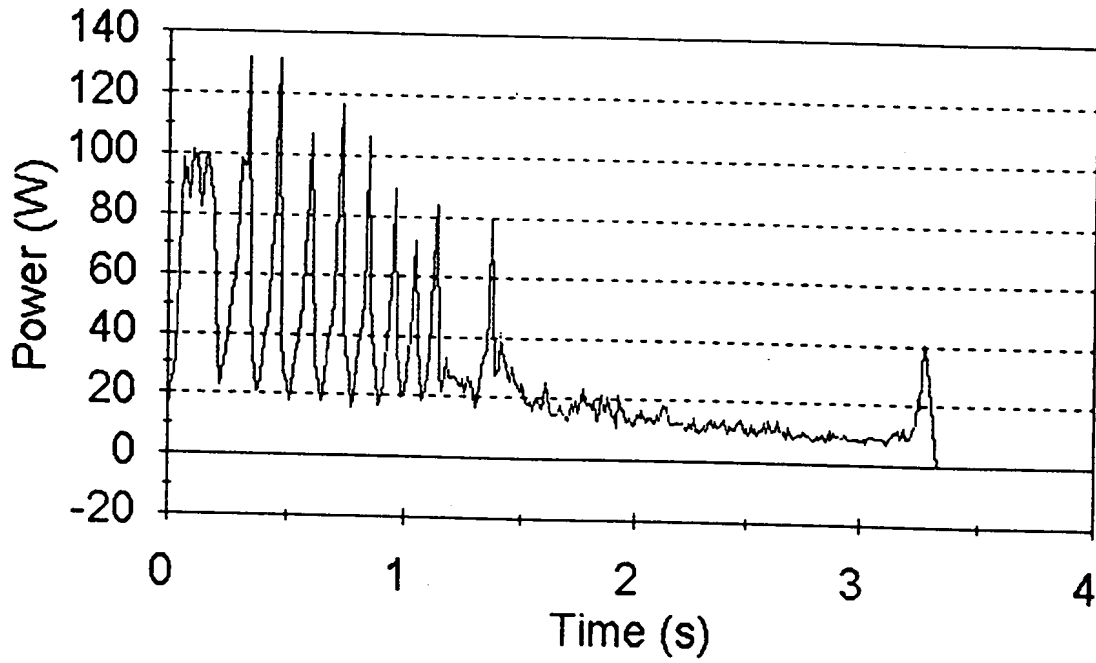


FIGURE 3(a)

IMPEDANCE

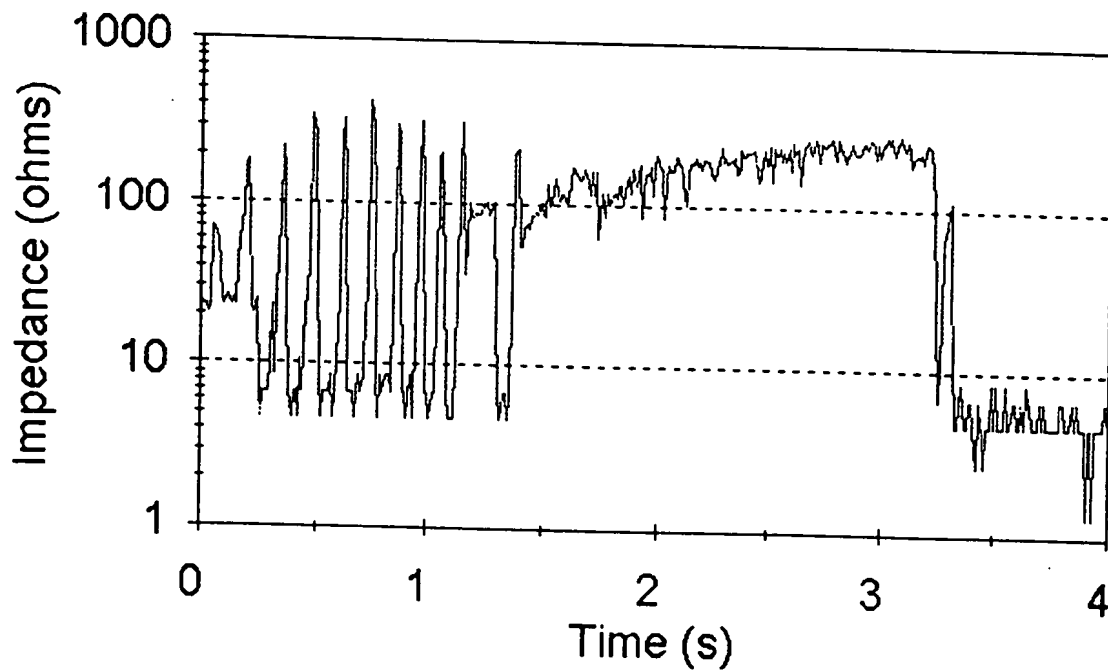


FIGURE 3(b)

The graph displays the current response over time. The y-axis represents Current in milliamperes (mA), ranging from 0 to 3000 with major ticks every 500 units. The x-axis represents Time in seconds (s), ranging from 0 to 4 with major ticks every 1 unit. The signal consists of a series of sharp, narrow peaks. The first peak occurs at approximately 0.2 seconds with a height of about 2000 mA. Subsequent peaks occur at roughly 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4 seconds, with heights generally decreasing from 2500 mA to around 1800 mA. After the 1.4-second peak, the current drops to a noisy baseline around 200-400 mA. A final, sharp peak is observed at approximately 3.3 seconds, reaching a height of about 1100 mA, before the signal returns to the baseline.

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	31 st					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

VOLTAGE

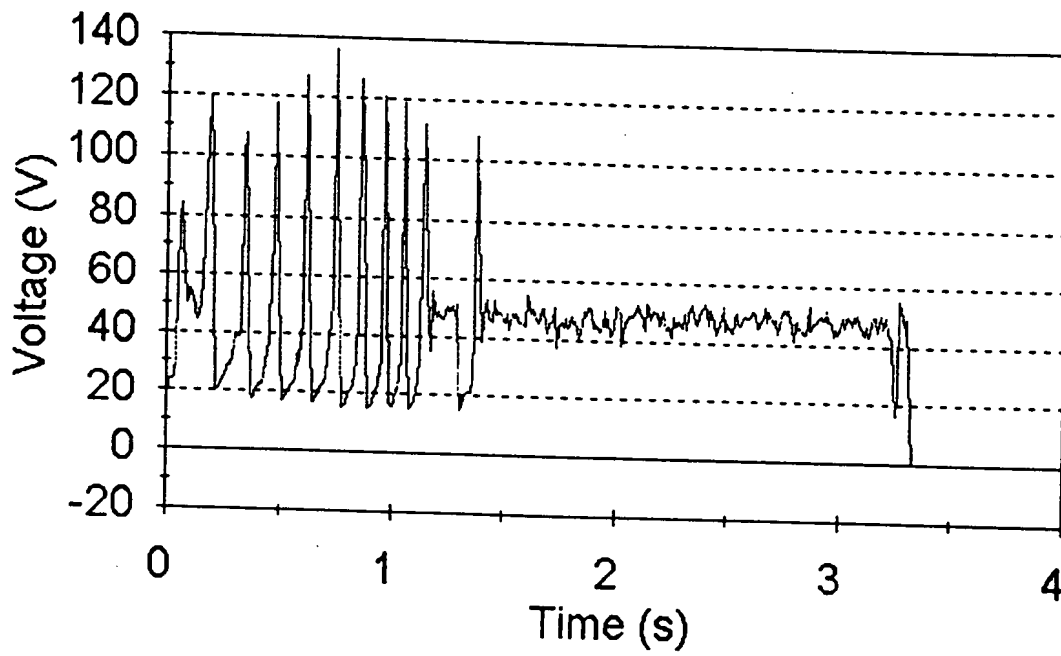


FIGURE 3(d)

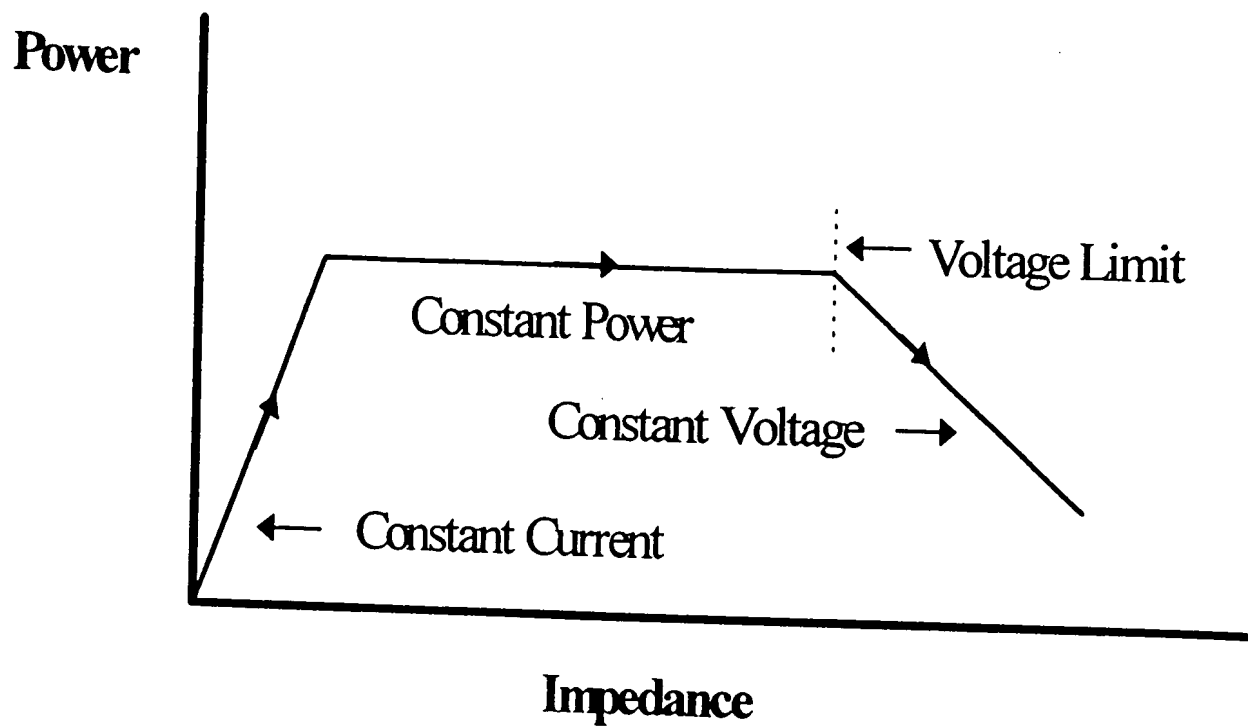


FIGURE 4(a)

